REMARKS

The Examiner has objected to the drawings for various reasons. The drawings have been amended to remove the black stripe at the bottom of the figures and Fig. 6 has been amended to include the legend --Prior Art-- and change reference numeral "210" to --211-- to conform to the specification. The Examiner has also objected to the drawings for containing black and white photographs. Specifically, it appears that the Examiner is objecting to Fig. 5. A new proposed Fig. 5 will be filed under a separate transmittal.

The Examiner has objected to the specification on page 8, lines 11 and 12 because the reference numeral 210 has been used for several different elements. The specification on page 8 has been amended to correct this error.

The Examiner has objected to the specification on page 8, lines 17 and 18 because it is unclear how the pulling rope causes rotation. The two conductors 216 and 218 are capable of moving relative to one another and upon being attached to the snatch block 212, and upon being pulled, any uneven tension in the two conductors 216 and 218 will "even out" by virtue of one of the conductors moving relative to the other conductor (removing any uneven slack between the conductors). Therefore, the rotation in the sheave 213 and the sheave rope 214 is caused by the movement of the conductors 216 and 218 relative to one another as their tensions are equalized.

The Examiner has objected to the specification on page 8, lines 18-21 because it is unclear how the tension in the conductors can be different. Page 8, 2nd paragraph, explains that when the conductors 216 and 218 are pulled through a stringing roller 208, the wheel of the stringing roller 208 can cause the conductors to "pinch" so that the twisting in the cable is uneven. This can also cause sections of one conductor to move relative to sections of the other

conductor (although, obviously, the length of the conductors cannot be changed) along the length of the conductor, such that one conductor has a larger amount of slack and the tension in one conductor is different than the tension in the other conductor. Therefore, although the conductors 216 and 218 are subject to the same pulling force, their being pulled through the stringing roller 208 may cause an uneven tension, in each conductor.

The Examiner has objected to the page 9, lines 1-3 because the relevance of the size of the snatch block is unclear. The Examiner has suggested that Applicant add to the specification that the snatch block used in the prior art process is "two [sic] large to fit into the stringer [stringing roller 208]." Page 9, 1st paragraph, already contains the Examiner's suggested language, i.e. states that the snatch block 212 is too large to pass through the wheel 210 in the stringing roller 208. Additionally, the Applicant notes that this feature is the whole purpose of this invention, i.e., that previously the snatch block was too large to pass through the stringing roller, and that the present invention is directed to a small snatch block which may pass through the wheel of the stringing roller.

Claims 1-8 are pending in the application. Claims 6-8 have been withdrawn from consideration as being drawn to a non-elected invention. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention because it is unclear how the tension in the conductors can be different when hooked up to the same pulling force. As explained above with respect to the Examiner's objection to the specification on page 8, lines 18-21, an uneven tension is created when the conductors 216 and 218 are pulled through a stringing roller 208, the wheel of the stringing roller 208 can cause the conductors to "pinch" so that the twisting

in the cable becomes uneven. Therefore, although the conductors 216 and 218 are subject to the same pulling force, their being pulled through the stringing roller 208 may cause an uneven tension in each conductor.

Claims 1-5 are rejected in view of various combinations of the admitted prior art, Mitchell (U.S. Pat. No. 4,858,977), Hutlin (U.S. Pat. No. 3,850,468) and Brackin (U.S. Pat. No. 3,612,596).

The Examiner asserts that the admitted prior art shown in Fig. 6 discloses the invention as claimed in claim 1. The Examiner's rejection is respectfully traversed. As described in the specification and more fully explained above, the invention shown in Fig. 6 is used to even the tension in T-2 cables after they have been pulled through stringing rollers (see Background of Invention). This is because the tension evening device shown in Fig. 6 is too large to be pulled through the stringing rollers.

The present invention reduces the size of the tension evening device so that it is attached to the T-2 cable prior to being pulled through the stringing rollers so that constant adjustment in the tension of the cable is performed (see Summary and Objects of the Invention, para. 1). Claim 1 recites a method where the tension evening device is attached to an electric cable and is subsequently pulled through support blocks. This is not disclosed by the admitted prior art, nor any of the other references cited by the Examiner. Therefore, it is believed that claims 1-5 are allowable.

In view of the aforementioned amendments and remarks, entry of this Amendment and issuance of a Notice of Allowance of the claims 1-12 are respectfully requested. Should the Examiner have any questions or suggestions concerning this application, the Examiner is invited

to telephone the undersigned attorney, so that the present application can receive an early Notice of Allowance.

In the event that a petition for an extension of time is required to be submitted herewith and in the event that a separate petition does not accompany this response, Applicants hereby petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) for an extension of time for as many months as are required to render this submission timely. Any fee due is authorized above. Please charge any shortage or credit any overpayment of fees to BLANK ROME LLP, Deposit Account No. 23-2185 (105967-00625).

Respectfully submitted,

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Aeolian Vibration

FIG. 1A

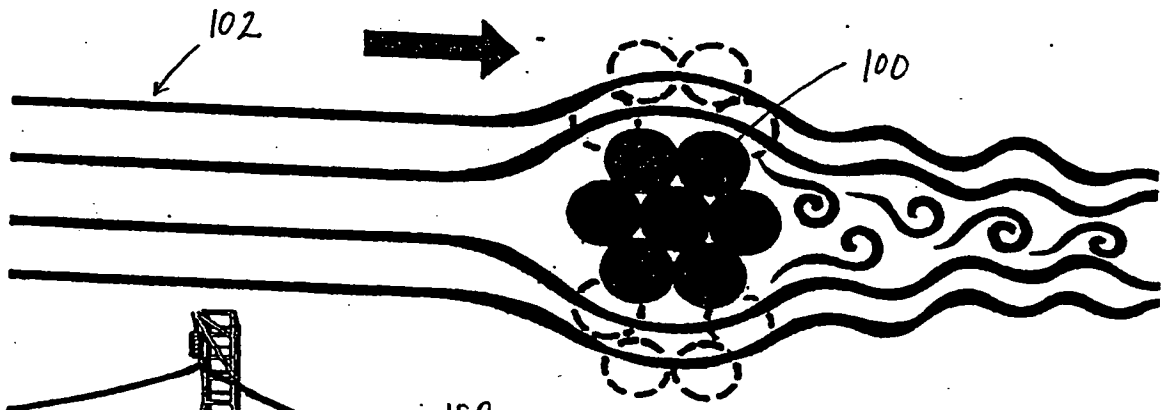
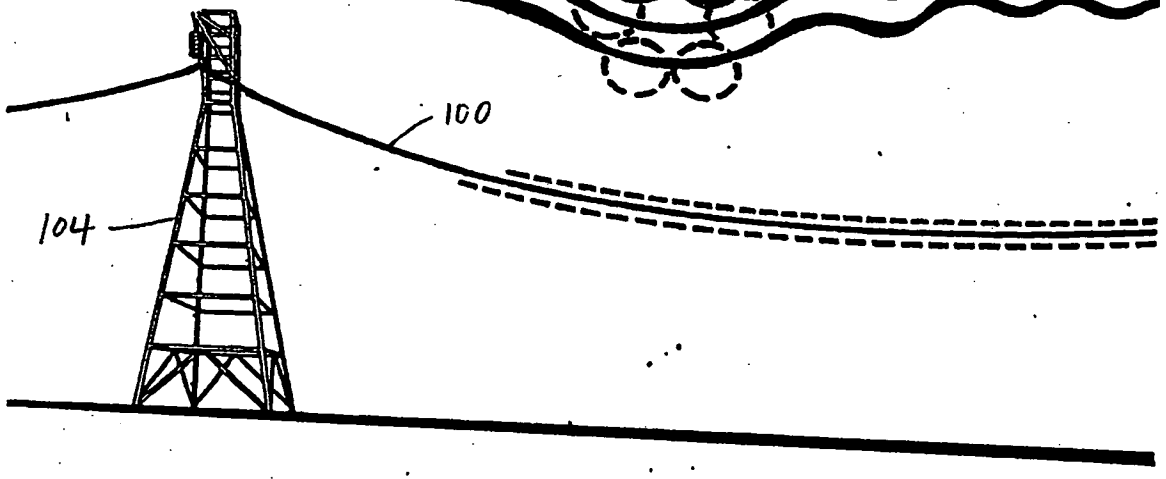


FIG. 1B



Galloping

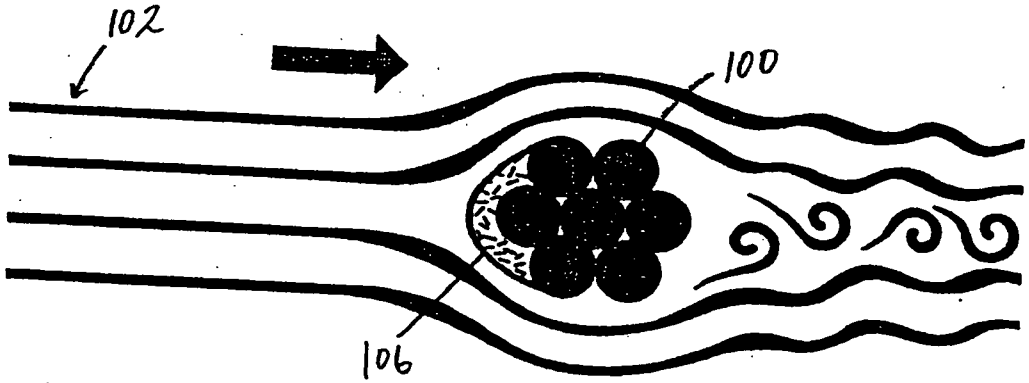


FIG. 2A

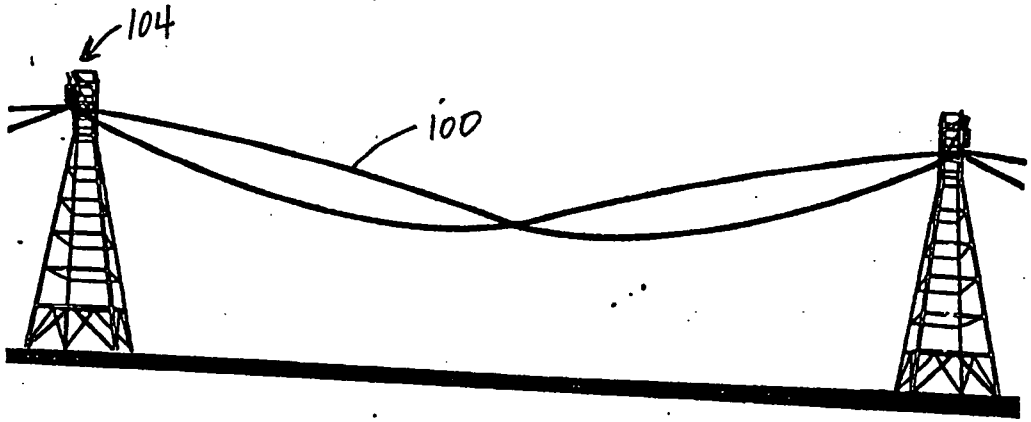


FIG. 2B

Sub-conductor Oscillation

FIG. 3A

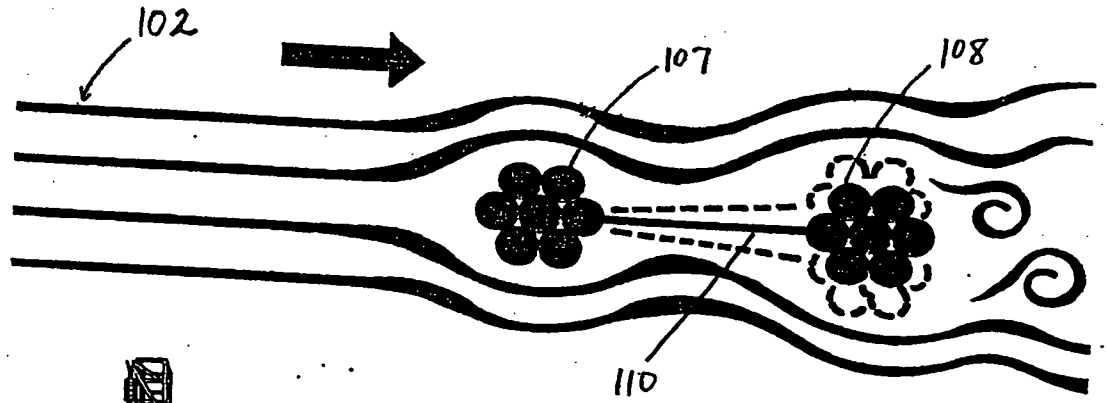


FIG. 3B

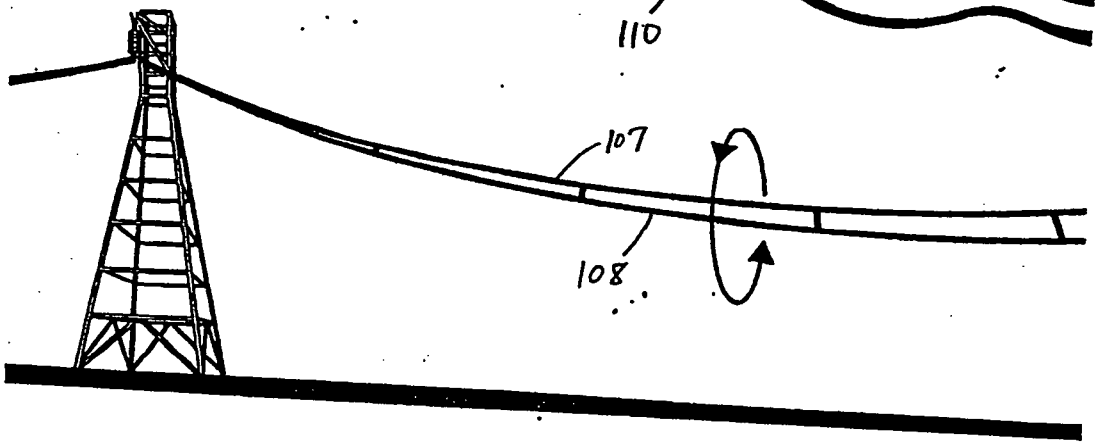


FIG. 4A

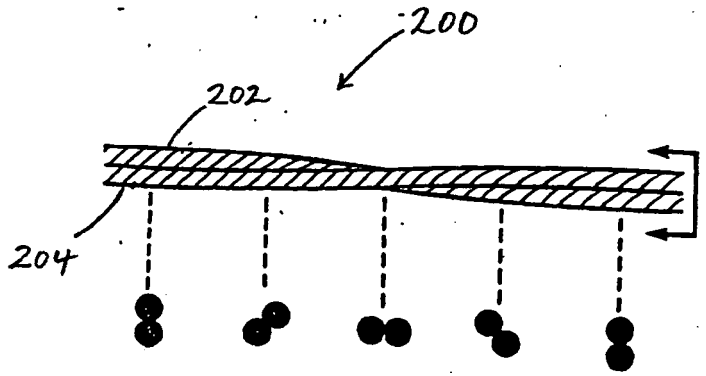


FIG. 4B

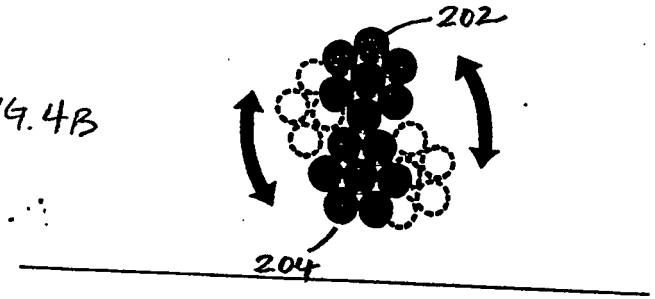


FIG. 5

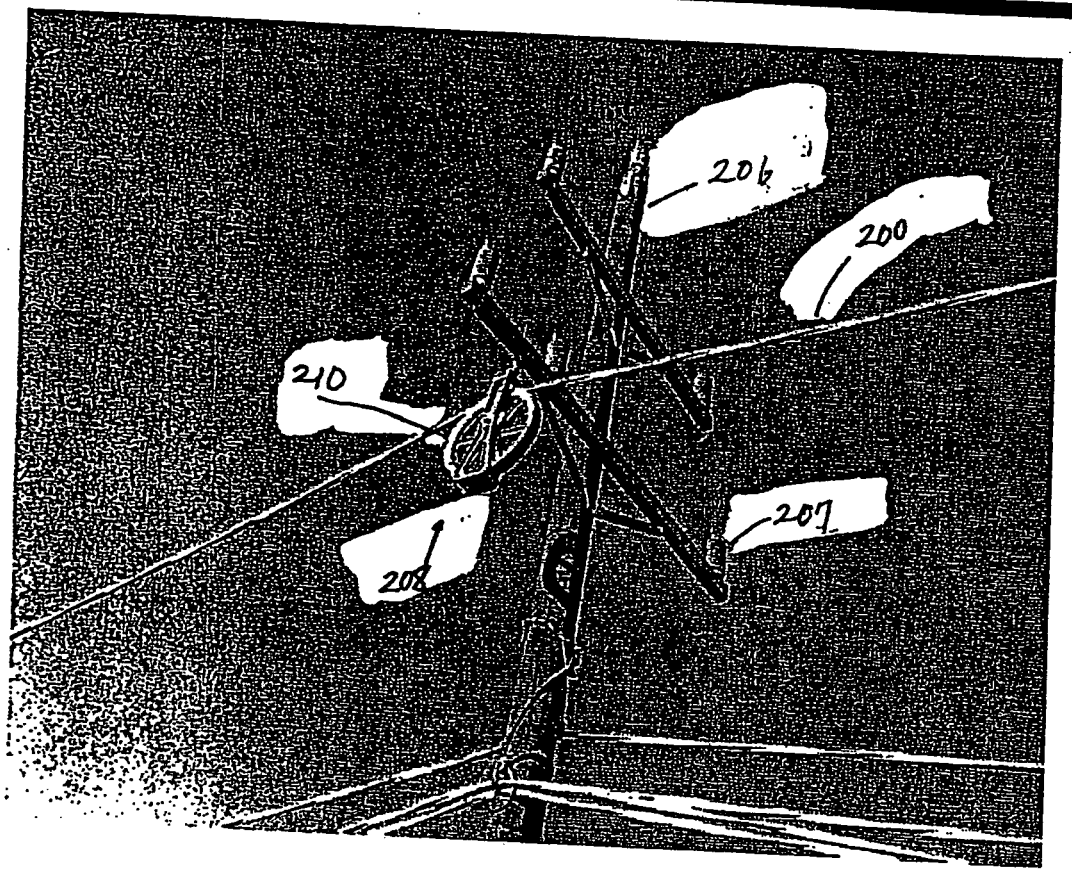


FIG. 6
PRIOR ART

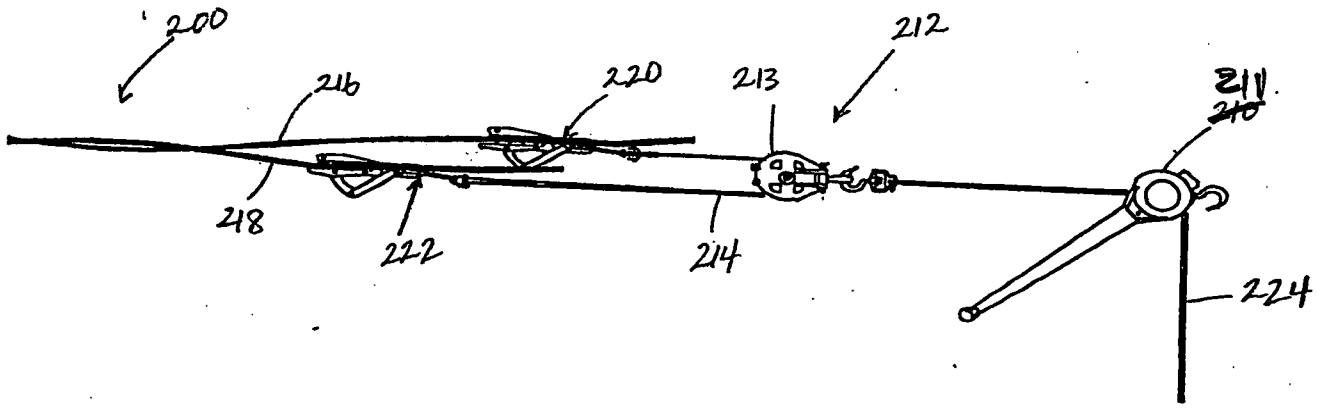


FIG. 7A

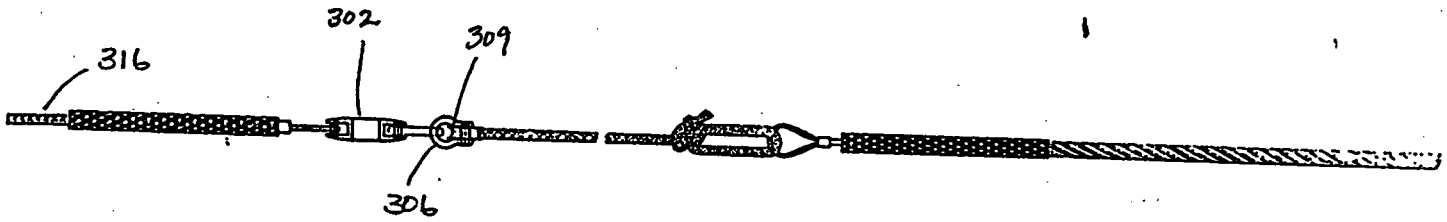


FIG. 7B

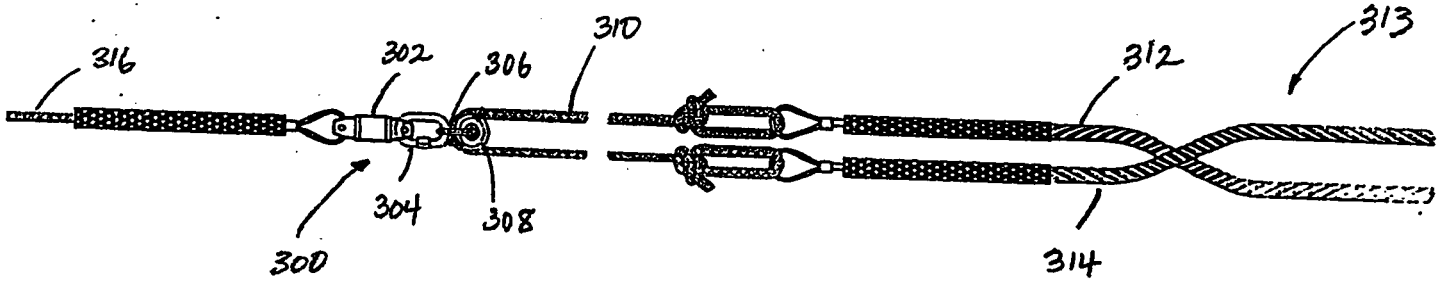


FIG. 8A

FIG. 8B